

OWENS CORNING
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Owens Corning, Anderson, SC
August, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
1. OVERVIEW.....	1-1
Introduction/Situation Overview.....	1-1
Investigation Background.....	1-1
CIP Overview.....	1-2
CIP Objectives.....	1-2
Stakeholders.....	1-3
2. SITUATION ANALYSIS.....	2-1
Site Location.....	2-1
Site Background.....	2-1
Site History.....	2-1
Findings to Date.....	2-2
Chemical Releases.....	2-2
Surface Water Assessment.....	2-2
3. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TO DATE.....	3-1
Timeline: Survey/Testing.....	3-1
Summary.....	3-2
Upcoming/Future Activities.....	3-2
Additional Possible Activities.....	3-3
▪ Corrective Action Plan (CAP).....	3-3
▪ Long-Term Operations.....	3-3
▪ Site Closure.....	3-3
4. COMMITMENT MOVING FORWARD.....	4-1
Community Commitment.....	4-1
Communications Planning – Testing.....	4-1
“Non-Detect” Sampling Results - Communications.....	4-2
“Detect” Sampling Results – Communications (Residential Well Sampling Only).....	4-2
Groundwater Monitoring Data Reports.....	4-3
Additional Communication Activities.....	4-3
FIGURES.....	F-1
APPENDIX A: KEY INFORMATION CONTACTS.....	A-1
APPENDIX B: INFORMATION REPOSITORY, PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES (STARR/ANDERSON COUNTY).....	B-1
APPENDIX C: CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN.....	C-1

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 2-1 Owens Corning Site Map Showing SWMU-9 Location
- Figure 3-1 Demographic Map and Interpretation Guide
- Figure 4-1 Project Fact Sheet (12-18-08)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

1. OVERVIEW

Introduction/Situation Overview

In 1988, Owens Corning (OC), a leading manufacturer of building materials and glass fiber reinforcements ended its hazardous waste management activities at its facility located at 4837 Highway 81 South in Starr, South Carolina. Environmental investigations at that time discovered contaminated soil and groundwater. Since then, OC has been working closely with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) and other stakeholders to ensure the contaminated areas are being cleaned up. In fact, Owens Corning has completed seven remedial (cleanup) actions at the site over the past 20 years to resolve specific site contamination issues.

Currently, one area remains to be addressed. This area includes an onsite source of historical contamination and an associated groundwater contamination plume that has moved off the northeast side of the plant property. This plume is currently being monitored by OC for the presence of contaminants of concern (COCs). A complete list of COCs can be found in Appendix C. To fully investigate this area, Owens Corning acquired adjacent property several years ago to install groundwater monitoring wells to support an ongoing groundwater investigation project.

Owens Corning is committed to ensuring the Anderson and Starr communities are fully informed of any/all developments from its remedial actions and pledges to communicate openly and regularly. The following Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been written to keep the community fully informed of the ongoing environmental work being conducted by OC.

Investigation Background

Owens Corning is conducting a groundwater investigation project at its manufacturing plant located at 4837 Highway 81 South in Starr, South Carolina. This project is being managed by the Region 4 EPA under the authority granted to them by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) along with the SCDHEC.

A RCRA facility investigation (RFI) occurs after a RCRA facility assessment (RFA) identifies that COCs potentially could have been released into the environment. The RFI involves fieldwork, such as installing groundwater monitoring wells and collecting samples of surface water, groundwater and soil. Each sample is analyzed to determine if COCs are present. Additional information obtained from groundwater wells includes geology (i.e., the types of soil and rock that are present underground) and hydrology, both of which are useful in determining the speed and direction of groundwater flow.

All fieldwork is performed in accordance with work plans, which are prepared by OC and reviewed and approved by EPA and the SCDHEC. In addition to the investigation and remediation of released chemicals, RCRA also incorporates public involvement when there is a potential to impact the public. More information about RCRA can found at the EPA RCRA Corrective Action Program Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/rcra/efficiencies.html>.

CIP Overview

The purpose of this CIP is to provide a communication forum for various stakeholders, including residents and homeowners within the community surrounding the plant, that help explain the history and future plans associated with the ongoing investigation and remedial action. The CIP describes how information will be shared with stakeholders and directs them to the various resources that are available to obtain information and answers to pertinent questions. This CIP also invites an open dialogue between the stakeholders and serves to assist in protecting public health and the environment, core missions of both the EPA and SCDHEC that are supported by Owens Corning.

Citizens are encouraged and welcome to submit comments concerning how this CIP may be improved to incorporate and address additional meaningful public involvement.

This CIP includes this section and the following:

- **Section 2** provides general information about the Owens Corning Starr Plant including location, operating history and relevant environmental programs. It also includes how the public will be involved in environmental investigations and cleanup projects.
- **Section 3** provides project background and the actions that Owens Corning is taking to address current community concerns.
- **Section 4** provides the details of the CIP and the company's commitment to the Starr community moving forward.
- **Appendix A** provides key contact persons.
- **Appendix B** provides details on where information will be made available, also known as "information repositories."
- **Appendix C** provides a list of contaminants of concern.

CIP Objectives

The objectives of this Community Involvement Plan include:

- Establish direct (face-to-face) communications with local residents regarding all residential (private) well-water test results.
- Communicate the results of future groundwater evaluation activities to stakeholders.
- Manage the flow of information to the appropriate stakeholders to avoid confusion and misunderstanding within the community at large.
- Establish baseline communications activities to support local residents' understanding of project progress. At a minimum this will include:
 - Information made available at a local public venue (e.g., library) and a dedicated Web site where public documents submitted to EPA and SCDHEC will be made available for review. These documents will include information about the history of operations at the plant, the chemical releases that have occurred and the ensuing investigations and remedial actions that have been conducted. The library closest to the Owens Corning site is the Iva Library located at 203 W. Cruette Street in Iva, South Carolina. This library will be the information repository for the Owens Corning site.
 - Key messages that can be delivered in person
 - Comprehensive questions and answers to address concerns of the community

- Fact sheets written to address questions and concerns of the community
- Regulatory information pertaining to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Stakeholder directory to facilitate communications
- Any follow-up communications necessary

Designated representatives for the organizations and agencies mentioned above are provided in Appendix A along with telephone numbers, e-mail addresses and other contact information.

Stakeholders

This CIP is intended to connect all stakeholders in such a way that project communications are clear, accurate, precise and routinely available. Stakeholder groups include those parties that for a variety of reasons have an interest in the project outcome. The stakeholder group currently consists of:

- Residents/Homeowners and Businesses in Plant Vicinity
- Mayor of Town of Starr, SC
- Anderson County Chairman, Administrator and District Representative
- EPA Region 4
- SCDHEC
- Owens Corning (including plant employees)
- South Carolina Governor
- U.S. Representatives and Senators from South Carolina
- South Carolina State Representatives/Senators
- Community/business/religious organizations
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including environmental groups
- Local schools
- Local media

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Site Location

The Owens Corning plant is situated on 160 acres located at 4837 Highway 81 South in Starr, SC within Anderson County. As shown in **Figure 2-1**, the property is bordered by Highway 81 South to the west, True Temper Road to the north, Keys Street to the east and Harry Drive to the south. In addition, two (2) annexed properties are located on the northwest and southeast corners of the intersection of True Temper Road and Keys Street.

Site Background

Starr is located in Anderson County in the northwest portion of South Carolina at an elevation of 771 feet above sea level. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, Starr had a population of 173. By 2007, the population had increased to 195 people, an increase of nearly 13 percent. Starr is approximately 10 miles south of Anderson, South Carolina, a city of approximately 25,514 and the county seat of Anderson County, which has a population of approximately 172,988. Starr has been described as a town with “a distinct personality and a small-town flavor.” It was originally named Twiggs until the Savannah Valley Railroad was completed in 1884, at which time the town was named Starr to honor a popular railroad engineer.

The entire Owens Corning facility and its boundaries are located within Starr. As of January 1, 2009, the community surrounding the facility includes parts of Starr and sections of Anderson County. Refer to **Figure 3-1**, EPA Environmental Justice Demographic Map and the accompanying, “Interpreting Potential Environmental Justice Area Maps.”

The community surrounding the facility includes areas targeted for outreach and involvement. This targeted community radius may change as a result of future investigation findings or new sampling strategies developed by the Technical Team, which consists of EPA, SCDHEC and Owens Corning. Currently, the Technical Team reviews the ongoing investigation and analyzes the sampling results. The results from that analysis help the Team to identify appropriate locations for future investigations. The Technical Team is taking a precautionary approach toward the management of this project and, as new information about the groundwater contamination becomes available, the Technical Team may revise the areas targeted for outreach and involvement.

Site History

The Owens Corning Starr Plant began its composite systems business operations in 1951 and since then has engaged in the production of glass fiber reinforcements and other similar materials for composite systems. The high-strength, durable and light-weight composite systems are used in industrial, power and energy, water distribution, aerospace and defense, transportation, housing and consumer sectors, and also enable green applications like wind energy. The manufacturing processes involve a variety of chemicals, including acids and solvents.

The plant currently employs 195 people. In 2008 Owens Corning contributed almost \$14,000 to local charities and educational organizations, including the United Way, the Anderson Free Clinic and several local high school and college programs. The plant is a member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. It pays approximately \$900,000 in property taxes annually.

Findings to Date

Chemical Releases

Many years ago, Owens Corning operated an in-ground treatment pit that was designed to neutralize acidic wastewater from the manufacturing processes. At some point the contents of that pit leaked into the surrounding soils and migrated into underlying groundwater. In 1989, Owens Corning worked with the EPA and agreed to conduct an investigation to determine the impacts of this and other releases that were suspected to have occurred on the plant property. Extensive work by Owens Corning and the EPA and SCDHEC followed over the next 15 years and resulted in the identification and closure of various areas of the site identified having an impact to the environment. Since 1989, all of these areas (referred to as solid waste management units – SWMUs) except for one have been successfully investigated and cleaned up (if needed), therefore they no longer pose a risk to public health or the environment. The last solid waste management unit, known as SWMU-9 and shown on **Figure 2-1**, is the subject of this CIP.

Historical plant operations utilized the cleaning solvent 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA). Site investigation data indicates that this material was disposed in the SWMU-9 area and migrated into the underlying soil and then into shallow groundwater where it migrated north-northeast along the path of normal groundwater flow. Once 1,1,1 TCA enters the groundwater it rapidly reacts to produce 1,1 dichloroethene (1,1 DCE). Both of these compounds are regulated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and are being monitored along with other COCs .

In July 2008, investigation data showed that 1,1 DCE had migrated beyond the northeast property boundaries at the intersection of True Temper Road and Keys Street in a deep groundwater containing zone. This northeast portion of the deep groundwater zone is the subject of the ongoing investigation. Accumulated data as of January 1, 2009 indicated that neither 1,1,1 TCA nor 1,1 DCE has migrated beyond the Plant's western and southern boundaries.

Surface Water Assessment

In addition to the groundwater investigation, the project includes an assessment of surface water in Betsy Creek. Betsy Creek is a spring-fed stream that originates on the Owens Corning property and passes through the northeast corner of the property as described above. In accordance with a discharge permit issued by SCDHEC, Owens Corning discharges water from its process wastewater treatment system into Betsy Creek. This discharge makes up an estimated 90 percent of the total flow at the property boundary. It is controlled through monthly monitoring and reporting to SCDHEC.

As part of the ongoing/routine site investigation, locations within Betsy Creek are monitored. Low concentrations of 1,1 DCE have been measured sporadically but none of the impacts detected in groundwater and surface water at the site have been attributed to discharges from the wastewater treatment plant. It is suspected that these low concentrations are related to COCs in groundwater that flows into the creek.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

3. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TO DATE

Timeline: Survey/Testing

Since the RCRA corrective action work at the Owens Corning Starr plant began, the primary focus has been the identification of private residential groundwater wells within the community surrounding the facility that may be used for drinking water or other secondary purposes and the sampling of residential wells. Following is a summary of the community involvement and other communications activities related to the groundwater testing that has taken place as part of the SWMU-9 RCRA corrective action work:

July 2006 – Residential Well Survey

In 2006, a review of groundwater quality data collected from wells located near the northeast boundary of the Owens Corning plant suggested that there was the potential for COCs to have migrated beyond the property boundary. Owens Corning conducted a door-to-door survey during which residents were asked about their current or historic usage of groundwater. The survey was conducted in an area that extended one mile to the north and east of the intersection of True Temper Road and Keys Street.

Nine residential groundwater wells located within the survey area were sampled. A fact sheet describing the project was distributed to all residents and each was given an opportunity to ask questions. The test results indicated that none of the wells sampled contained detectable levels of any of the COCs associated with the Owens Corning groundwater investigation project. These results were provided in a letter that was hand delivered by Owens Corning directly to homeowners.

July and August 2008 – Residential Well Surveys

In July 2008, a groundwater monitoring well installed beyond the Owens Corning northeast property boundary was sampled and results indicated the presence of 1,1 dichloroethene (1,1 DCE). In accordance with the EPA-approved project work plan, this prompted a re-sampling of all wells originally sampled in 2006. In addition, another new well installed south of True Temper Road and east of Keys Street contained 1,1 DCE, and this prompted Owens Corning and EPA to agree on expanding the extent of the 2006 well survey to the east and south of the plant at the one mile radius. Additional residential wells within this radius were sampled in August 2008 and all results indicated that the COCs associated with the Owens Corning project were not detected in any of the additional wells. These results were provided in a letter that was hand delivered by Owens Corning directly to homeowners.

October 2008 – Residential Well Survey

In October 2008, as requested by EPA, the survey boundary was expanded to 1.5 miles from the plant border. Representatives from the Technical Team participated in the door-to-door visits to inform residents of the reasons for the survey and to request permission to test their well water if there was one located on the property. Residents were also given an opportunity to ask questions about the project and what they could expect following the testing. COCs associated with the Owens Corning project were not detected in any of the wells. These results were provided in a letter that was hand delivered by Owens Corning directly to homeowners.

December 2008 – Residential Well Survey

The December 2008 residential well survey focused on SWMU-9 and extended 360 degrees to a 0.5-mile radius. Representatives from the Technical Team participated in the door-to-door well survey following the same procedures and protocols used in previous surveys. None of the site COC compounds were detected in groundwater samples with the exception of chloroform, which was detected in one well at a concentration of six micrograms per liter, which is less than 10 percent of the EPA drinking water standard of 80 micrograms per liter. Chloroform is a common byproduct of the drinking water disinfection process, therefore its presence could have been the result of the homeowner priming his well pump with city water. Since chloroform was not detected in other wells near this location and because the location is upgradient (i.e., in the opposite direction of groundwater flow) from the Owens Corning plant, it is unlikely that this detection is associated with releases that occurred at the Owens Corning plant. These results were provided in a letter that was hand delivered by Owens Corning directly to homeowners.

January 2009 – Supplemental RFI submitted to EPA

The latest investigation work at the site occurred between June 2008 and November 2008. This investigation work included groundwater monitoring wells installed beyond the Owens Corning northeast property boundary. Upon completing this fieldwork a report was prepared and submitted on January 30, 2009 for EPA and SCDHEC review and comment. In general, investigation reports provide regulatory technical information to help explain how COCs behave in the subsurface soil and groundwater. The reports also make recommendations for additional work, if needed. In some cases the findings may lead to a “no further action” decision, whereby the agencies decide that all regulatory requirements have been met. If further action is required, additional investigation work may be necessary. If the investigation is determined to be complete, then the information gathered during the investigation work is used to prepare a Corrective Measures Study (CMS) – see page 3-3.

Summary

As of the latest private well sampling in December 2009, all of the private residential wells sampled by Owens Corning meet acceptable drinking water standards established by the EPA. In fact, only one well had a detectable level of one COC (chloroform), and the concentration measured was well below the EPA standard for chloroform and the source of the chloroform is not believed to be the Owens Corning Starr facility. Additionally, there have been no known reported health problems associated with the drinking water from the sampled wells.

Owens Corning is committed to determining the extent of the groundwater impacts and to keeping the local residents informed about the progress of the ongoing investigation. Accordingly, it is important for Owens Corning to understand the community’s concerns so that they may address those as part of their communications outreach activities. Owens Corning welcomes any and all comments from interested stakeholders.

Owens Corning has attempted to respond to questions using existing communications materials and by speaking directly with residents at the time of the well survey activities. As indicated in this CIP, there are plans to extend communications as necessary to address concerns and answer questions from residents and other stakeholders.

Upcoming/Future Activities

The following activities are expected to occur as a result of the ongoing EPA investigation:

- **2009 – Owens Corning Community Involvement Plan (CIP) submitted (August, 2009).**
- **2010 – Residential well survey and sampling investigations will continue with the results shared with the community surrounding the facility.**
- **2010 – Implement EPA approved Supplemental Investigation Work Plan to assess on-site and off-site groundwater contamination.**
- **2010 – Installation of interim measures to control contaminated groundwater from migrating off site.**
- **2010 – Development of corrective measures plan (see below)**

Additional Possible Activities

The following activities may occur as a result of the ongoing EPA investigation:

- **Corrective Measures Study (CMS)**

A CMS identifies technologies that can be incorporated into cleanup alternatives. These alternatives are designed to effectively reduce the risk to public health and the environment from chemicals that have been released. The CMS evaluates technologies suitable for application at the site. In some instances, one or more technologies may warrant field testing, also known as pilot testing to measure its effectiveness with site-specific conditions. The various technologies are then compared and a recommendation for a final remedy is made. A public meeting is held to receive public comments on the selected remedy. The final remedy is described in greater detail in a Corrective Action Plan (CAP).

- **Corrective Action Plan (CAP)**

A CAP recommends the final remedy to be implemented at a site. The CAP is reviewed by the regulatory agencies prior to implementation. Once this review is complete, the project progresses into the remedial design phase and then into construction, start-up and long-term operations.

- **Long-Term Operations**

A CAP typically includes provisions for long-term monitoring to demonstrate continuing remedy performance and effectiveness. For sites like Owens Corning, the requirements may include regularly scheduled groundwater and surface water monitoring and reporting to EPA and SCDHEC. In the case of the Owens Corning site, the CAP would also include provisions for public involvement so that the status of the remedy is known and readily provided to all stakeholders. This may include public meetings or other means of information sharing.

- **Site Closure**

Site conditions are expected to improve to the point where there is no potential risk to public health and the environment. At that time, the agencies would issue a “no further action” letter indicating that the goals of the site remedy have been achieved. This information will be communicated to the stakeholder group at a public meeting or other means of information sharing. It is difficult at this time to predict when the site will be ready for closure. Completion of all required activities may take more than 5 years.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

4. COMMITMENT MOVING FORWARD

Community Commitment

Owens Corning is committed to preventing any future contamination from its plant. The company is open to answering any/all questions from stakeholders and community members. At this point, comments, concerns and questions related to the groundwater testing have been addressed primarily during the well surveys conducted in 2006 and 2008. Through the door-to-door survey work and other face-to-face meetings with local residents, the company has gained insight on general community concerns.

The overall communications plan is based on events that Owens Corning believes should be shared with the community to include:

- Additional testing and new test results (see below for additional detail)
- Any/all progress made or challenges encountered in permanently eliminating contamination
- Any new or emerging issues related to contamination
- Introduction of new environmentally sound practices or safety enhancements
- A public meeting to answer and address concerns
- Future public meetings to report changes in residential well water quality, remedial actions and final site remedy.

Communications Planning – Testing

The test results from past and future residential well surveys and groundwater monitoring will be posted in the information repository as outlined previously in this document.. For purposes of this CIP, COCs are limited to a specific list of seventeen volatile organic compounds that have been associated with historical manufacturing operations at the Owens Corning Starr Plant. As stated previously, all samples from residential wells have been in compliance with applicable EPA drinking water standards indicating that the water is safe to drink.. Any time samples are collected, there will be two possible outcomes:

- 1.) In instances where the well water samples are not impacted by COCs, the reported results will indicate “non-detect” or “ND.” Non-detect means that the concentration was below the analytical laboratory’s method detection limit (MDL). The MDL shown for each COC is equal to or below the applicable drinking water standard for that COC, therefore a value reported as ND indicates an acceptable result for drinking water.
- 2.) In instances where well water samples are impacted by COCs, a numerical value will be provided in units of micrograms per liter (µg/L) indicating “detect” and compared to an established drinking water standard Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)

Owens Corning has planned for proactive, timely and appropriate communications and community involvement efforts for either of the outcomes described above. Following are the basic communications activities and protocols that will be followed for either of the scenarios described above.

“Non-Detect” Sampling Results - Communications

Beginning with the publication of this CIP, if residential well water sample results indicate that COCs are “non-detect,” Owens Corning will take the following actions to share that information:

- Within ten days of validating the analytical results, Owens Corning will communicate the test results to a designated list of federal, state and local agencies (via e-mail, fax, letter or telephone).
- Within thirty days of validating the analytical results, Owens Corning will develop and hand deliver a notification letter to each resident whose well was tested. The letter will indicate that COCs associated with the Owens Corning site were not detected in the well water sample. Contact information for all federal, state and local agencies will be included in the notification letter to each resident.
- Owens Corning will encourage and respond to residents’ questions and concerns regarding the testing and refer them to the appropriate officials, as needed (e.g., health-related questions). Residents will also be asked about their preferred method(s) of future communication so that future improvements may be adopted and incorporated into this CIP.

“Detect” Sampling Results – Communications (Residential Well Sampling Only)

Beginning with the publication of this CIP, if residential well water sample results indicate that COCs are present above allowable limits, Owens Corning will take the following actions to share that information:

- Within 48 hours of validating the analytical results, Owens Corning will notify the designated list of federal, state and local agencies via e-mail. The notification will include the analytical report, including concentrations of all COCs, the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each detected COC and an assessment of whether the detection can be attributed to Owens Corning or other operations in the area.
- Within 3 work days of validating the analytical results, Owens Corning will work with EPA and the SCDHEC to reach agreement on the likely source of the detected COC(s).
- Within 5 work days of validating the analytical results, Owens Corning will hand deliver a notification letter to all residents whose wells were impacted to inform them that one or more COCs associated with the Owens Corning project were detected in their well water sample. The validated analytical report will be included with the letter. Contact information for all federal, state and local agencies will be included in the notification letter to each resident. If the COC(s) above the MCL is/are attributed to Owens Corning, the following actions would ensue:
 - Owens Corning will immediately provide bottled water to impacted residents for drinking and cooking purposes on a short-term basis until a long-term alternative can be made.
 - Upon delivery of the notification letter, Owens Corning will work immediately and directly with impacted residents to identify and review a range of long-term water supply options. A joint decision to determine which option is most appropriate will be made between residents, EPA and SCDHEC in the selection.
 - Upon agreeing on a long-term water supply option, Owens Corning will implement the selected option. This work may include disconnecting the water supply well from the home, removing the pump and associated equipment, and possibly abandoning the well. A data availability session led by EPA and/or SCDHEC and attended by Owens Corning representatives will be held for the homeowners whose wells have been sampled. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss sample results with residents and explain the issues associated with the data provided.
- Within seven days of validating the analytical results, Owens Corning will place a copy of all analytical reports generated from the residential well sampling events in the information repository.

- Within seven days of validating the analytical results, Owens Corning will announce a time and place for a public meeting to provide details about the results as well as the opportunity to ask questions of Owens Corning, EPA and SCDHEC staff and other officials. Details on public meetings are provided in Section 4.4.

Groundwater Monitoring Data Reports

All groundwater monitoring reports will be placed in the public repository when transmitted to EPA.

Additional Communication Activities

Additional activities to improve communication about the investigation project are as follows:

Communications Lists – Develop a master list of: residents (who have had their wells tested in the past or who might otherwise be interested in the project), area churches and community/civic organizations. Names, addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and other contact information will be assembled. As the project moves through the investigation phase and into the remediation phase, these lists will be useful in communicating the project status. To protect personal privacy, these lists and/or sign-in sheets from meetings will not be placed in the information repository.

Message Platform – Develop key messages that summarize the current status of the project. Key messages will help to ensure clarity and accuracy in communications to stakeholders.

Fact Sheets – As different aspects of the project warrant, fact sheets will be written to identify and explain the activities, any possible impacts of the activities and the expected duration of the activities. Fact sheets will be mailed or hand delivered to residents that may be impacted. All fact sheets will be available in the information repository. Refer to **Figure 4-1** for the latest fact sheet (dated 12-18-08).

Information Repository – Establish a local information repository where information on the project will be kept for review by citizens.. A local library is often used for this purpose. The library closest to the Owens Corning site is the Iva Library located at 203 W. Cruette Street in Iva, South Carolina. This library will be the information repository for the Owens Corning site. Owens Corning will also establish a dedicated Web site to share pertinent information and updates.

Resident Survey – Develop and distribute a questionnaire (by mail) to all residents who have had their wells tested in 1992, 2006 and 2008 to gain input on communications related to the testing of their wells. Compile this information as a baseline for improved future communications.

Public Meetings – Owens Corning will conduct public meetings to communicate project information at times as outlined in this document. Citizens will be given an opportunity to voice their concerns and have their questions answered at these meetings. The meetings will be held at a location as near as possible to the Starr facility. Two potential sites for such a meeting include the Starr Elementary School (in Starr) and the Iva Municipal Activity Center (in Iva).

Notifications for the meetings will be provided as follows:

- 1.) Current residents in the area who obtain their water from private wells that are currently being monitored by Owens Corning would be notified directly by letter.
- 2.) Other residents and interested parties within the community surrounding the facility will be notified through a combination of communications channels that include public notices and postings within the community.

The initial public meeting will include a presentation on the RCRA facility investigation, the current test results and anticipated activities moving forward. Visual aids and hand-out materials (possibly including Fact Sheets and maps) will be available. A record of the meeting will be available in the information repository. The first public meeting will likely take place after the interim measure for contaminated groundwater control is submitted to the EPA for approval. Other meetings will follow as needed.

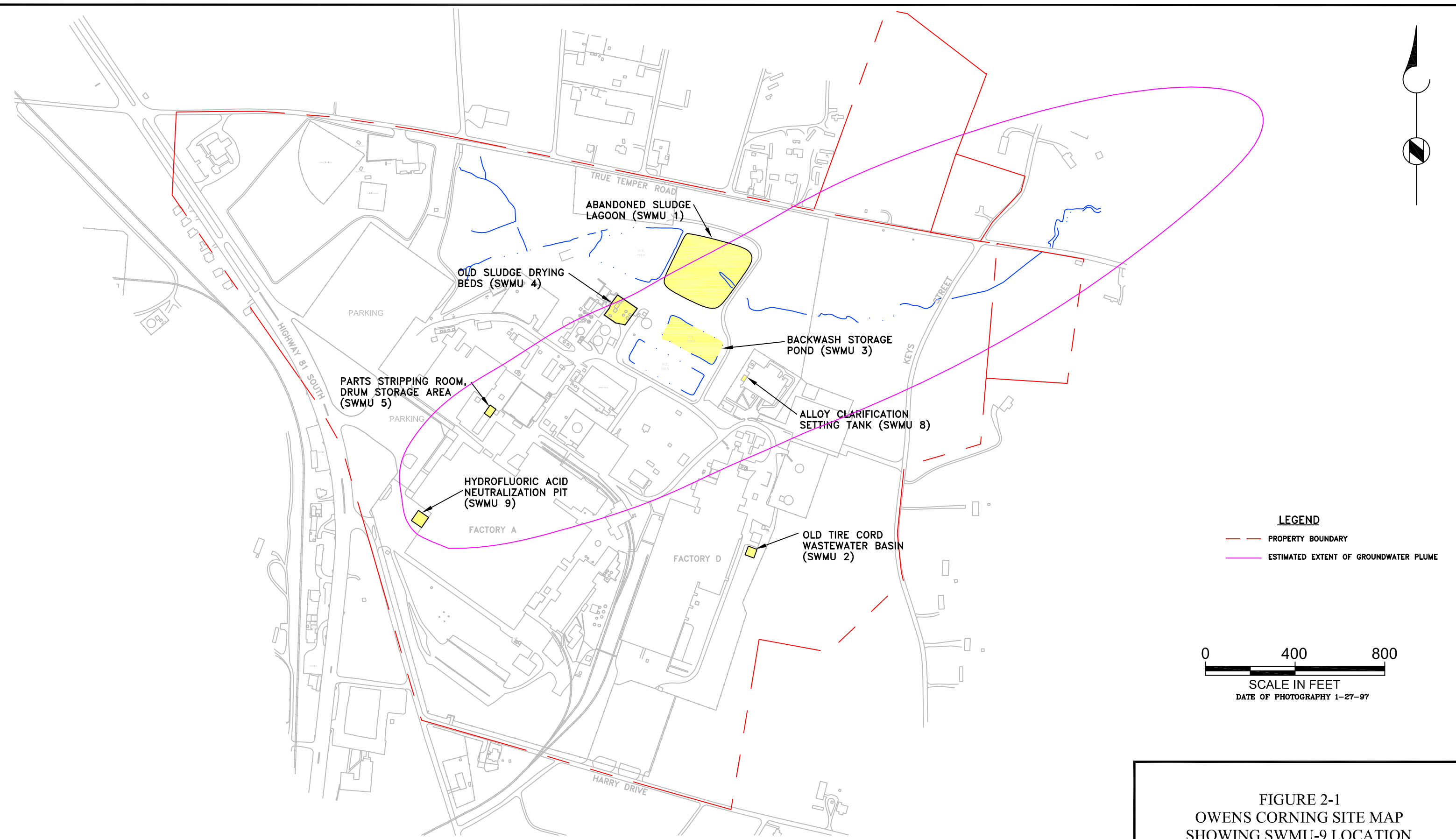
Face-to-face meetings with local leaders – The most effective way for Owens Corning to share its overall remediation and community involvement plans with local leaders (e.g., elected officials, community leaders, legislators) is through one-on-one meetings and by informing them when public meetings are being planned.. Listening and answering questions/concerns is essential in earning the third-party support of these key players. Owens Corning will share a comprehensive picture of the current situation, including:

- Plant history/management
- Situation overview/key findings to date
- Relevant facts on soil/groundwater contamination
- Investigation timeline
- Ongoing activities
- Next steps/potential solutions
- Emergency contingency plan
- Key contacts/players

Owens Corning telephone hotline for public questions/comments – To ensure all community members (including those who are not affected by well testing) have an outlet to ask questions, provide comments and receive relevant updates on the project, a telephone hotline will be created. The hotline will include recorded messages from the company on test results/other developments. Additionally, the hotline will provide a voicemail box for concerned residents to leave messages and/or questions. It will be checked regularly and responses will be provided within 48 hours by Owens Corning. In addition, the dedicated web site mentioned above will allow interested parties to e-mail questions or comments directly to Owens Corning.

Data Availability Session Option – A data availability session is a public meeting for residents who have had their wells sampled and have received their sample test results. The meeting allows residents to discuss their sampling results with agency officials (e.g., EPA, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Control (a Federal public health agency under the Center for Disease Control), SCDHEC, the local health department, etc.) so that the data are fully explained.

FIGURES



LEGEND

- - - PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ESTIMATED EXTENT OF GROUNDWATER PLUME



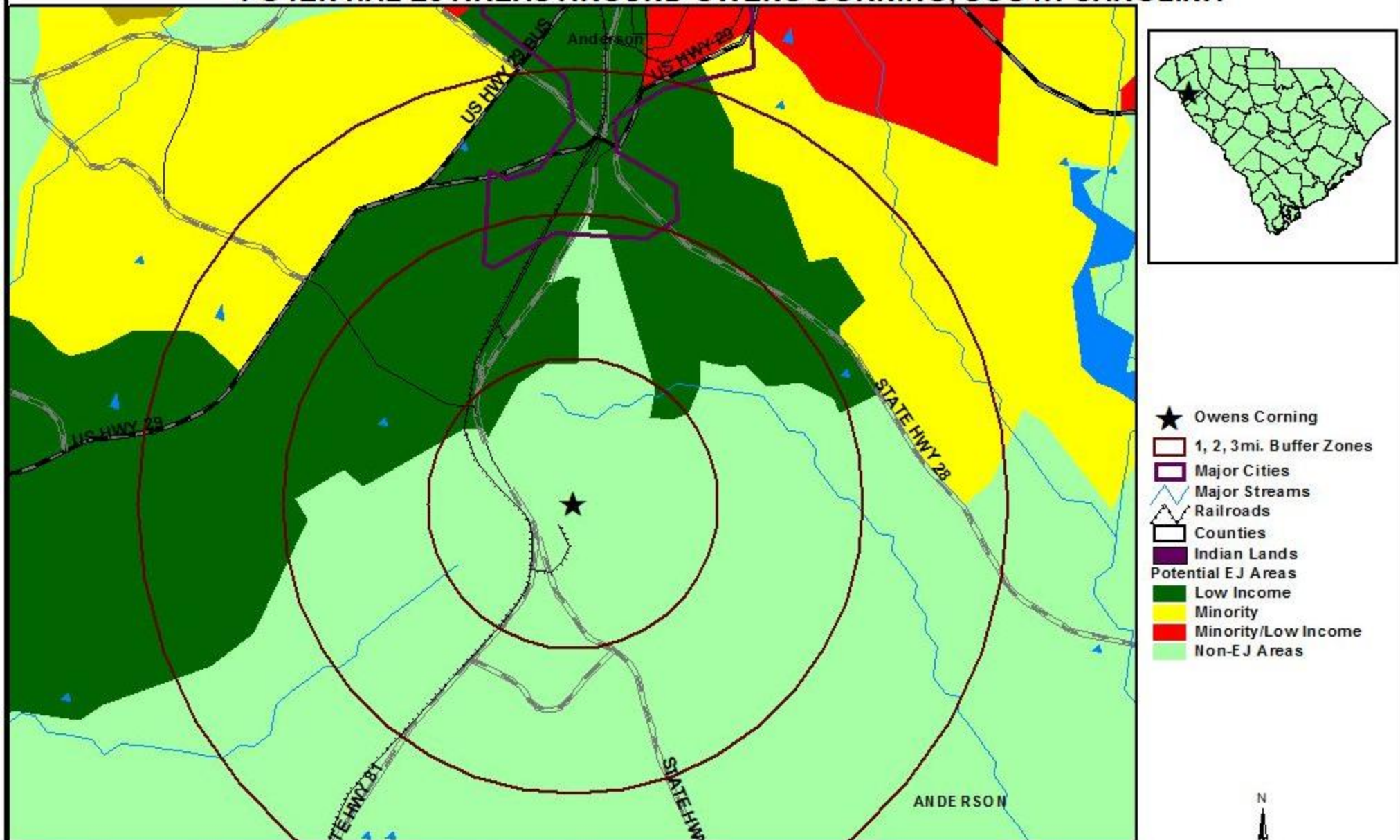
**FIGURE 2-1
OWENS CORNING SITE MAP
SHOWING SWMU-9 LOCATION
STARR, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Prepared For: OWENS CORNING	DATE: 01/22/07
BROWN AND CALDWELL	SCALE: 1"=400'
	DRAWN BY: LAR
	PROJ. 131616.002

BROWN AND CALDWELL, INC. 1000 EAST 10TH STREET, SUITE 200, CHARLOTTE, NC 28202

FIGURE 3-1

POTENTIAL EJ AREAS AROUND OWENS CORNING, SOUTH CAROLINA



- ★ Owens Corning
- 1, 2, 3mi. Buffer Zones
- Major Cities
- Major Streams
- Railroads
- Counties
- Indian Lands
- Potential EJ Areas
 - Low Income
 - Minority
 - Minority/Low Income
 - Non-EJ Areas



0.5 0 0.5 Miles

Source: U.S. Census Population Housing Summary Tape File 3 (STF3)
Aggregated to Block Group Level

Relative Minority Threshold: 40.61%
Relative Low Income Threshold (20K): 31.02%

Thresholds are 1.2 times over state threshold



EPA REGION 4
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTABILITY

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Interpreting Potential Environmental Justice Areas Maps

Using the

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 Interim Policy on Identifying and Addressing Potential Environmental Justice Areas

GUIDANCE

The EPA Region 4 Interim Policy on Identifying and Addressing Potential Environmental Justice Areas provides a method for defining minority and low-income populations which is the first step to identifying potential EJ areas of concern. The Interim Policy utilizes EJ GIS maps to help the analyst understand the demographics of the area of concern and provides population data on two key indicators – minority and low-income populations. The radii (or rings around the facility of interest) on the GIS maps, are at the 1, 3 and 5 mile distances.

This guidance defines the definitions used to create the maps, the thresholds used in the state populations and the way the maps should be interpreted.

A. Defining Populations

1. Minority Populations

The Interim Policy uses U.S. Census categories to define “minority” populations. These categories include *American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanics* and other *non-White* populations.

2. Low-Income Populations

Low-income populations are defined using the current poverty level per the U.S. Census.

B. Determining Potential EJ Areas of Concern

1. Relative Minority and Low-Income Thresholds

For both the minority and low-income data, use of a relative threshold in EJ analyses is generally recommended for determining significant minority and low-income populations, (i.e., potential EJ areas of concern.)

- **Minority Thresholds** - The recommended relative threshold for use in Region 4 EJ analyses is 1.2 times the state average. This approach assumes that the distribution of minorities is the same in all reference areas (e.g., Region 4 states). See Table 1 for the recommended thresholds to use by state.

- **Low-Income Thresholds** - The use of a relative threshold is recommended for EJ assessments in Region 4. The relative threshold is defined as 1.2 times the percent of households with incomes below \$15,000 (or the percent of persons in a target area for whom poverty status is determined) in a state.

Table 1. Relative Thresholds for Region 4

State	Minority Threshold	Low-Income Threshold (Poverty)
Alabama	35.62%	35.96%
Florida	41.50%	25.95%
Georgia	44.81%	26.27%
Kentucky	12.82%	36.02%
Mississippi	47.08%	39.55%
North Carolina	35.78%	28.30%
South Carolina	40.61%	31.02%
Tennessee	24.90%	31.66%

C. Interpreting EJ GIS Maps

The section above provides background information regarding the two indicators in the maps; however, the maps that are generated by the Enforcement and Compliance and Analysis Planning Section incorporate the thresholds in the final product, so the analyst does not have to do the calculation. For example, if an analyst requests an EJ GIS map of Holly Hill, SC, they will receive a map that contains representations for four indicators: low-income, minority, minority/low income, and non-EJ areas populations. The thresholds have already been incorporated in the map and no comparisons are necessary. The areas indicated that are low-income, minority, or minority/low-income would be considered potential EJ as defined by the Presidential Executive Order #12898 - Environmental Justice.

Take note that the EJ GIS map includes limitations, such as the need to ground truth the data because clusters of EJ populations may exist that may be not represented on the map due to the dilution factor of large census block areas. For instance, a small trailer park with majority low-income or minority demographics may be present, but may be overshadowed if this is a small portion (5% area) of a large census block that may appear to be a non-EJ area (or green) on the GIS map. That is why "ground truthing" the data in the field is important.

FACT SHEET

Owens Corning – Anderson, SC Facility Groundwater Investigation Project

This fact sheet is being offered to provide residents with information about an ongoing environmental project that is being conducted by Owens Corning with technical support provided by Brown and Caldwell (BC) and regulatory oversight provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC).

What does the project involve?

The project involves groundwater investigation including a survey of private water wells located near the Owens Corning facility to help evaluate the quality of the water from these wells. This work is a follow-up to similar surveys that were conducted in July 1992, December 2006 and August and October 2008.

Why is the survey being conducted?

At the request of EPA and SC DHEC, our investigation has expanded. This process will allow us to determine if conditions below ground have changed or if new wells have been constructed adjacent to the Plant.

What was the nature of the work in 1992, 2006 and 2008 (August and October)?

The work included the identification of private water wells located near the perimeter of the Owens Corning plant. Water samples were collected and tested for the presence of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds or VOCs. The results were reported during a public meeting in 1992 as well as directly to residents whose wells were tested in 1992, 2006 and 2008.

I didn't live here in 1992, 2006 and 2008 (August and October). What were the results of the testing?

The tests confirmed that VOCs were not present in the private wells sampled at that time.

What if there are VOCs in my well water?

Based on the 1992, 2006 and 2008 data and other information, we do not believe this to be the case but want to make sure; that is the purpose of the survey. If we discover the presence of VOCs in any of the sampled wells during this survey, we will then determine what needs to be done. In similar cases where VOCs or other chemicals have appeared in drinking water wells, one option is to connect that property to a public water supply line so that a clean supply of water would be available to residents for use. Bottled water would be offered in the interim.

Who can I contact for more information?

Owens Corning and BC are working closely with EPA and SC DHEC to conduct this project. The contact at the Owens Corning plant is Steve Tenry; he can be reached by phone at (864) 296-4075 or by email at steve.tenry@owenscorning.com. The EPA Community Liaison is Brian Holtzclaw and he can be reached by phone at (404) 562-8684 or by email at holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov. You may also reach the local SC DHEC office in Anderson at (864) 260-5569.

APPENDIX A: KEY INFORMATION CONTACTS

Federal Officials

Matt Robins
Community Engagement Coordinator
U.S. EPA, Region 4
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
RCRA Division
Restoration and Underground Storage Tank (Rust) Branch
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960
Tel: 404-562-8684
Holtzclaw.Brian@epamail.epa.gov

State Officials

Donna Moye
Public Participation Coordinator
Bureau of Land and Waste Management
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
8911 Farrow Road
Columbia, SC 29203
Tel: 803-896-4281
MOYEDD@dhec.sc.gov

County Officials

Michael G. Thompson
Council Chairman
650 Hunters Lane
Anderson, SC 29625
864-375-9739

Eddie Moore
Council Member, District 3
Anderson County Council
P.O. Box 8002
(101 South Main Street)
Anderson, SC 29621
864-260-4062

City Officials

Richard E. Thompson, Jr.
Mayor, Starr, SC
Thompson & King
300 S. Towers St.
Anderson, SC 29624
864-222-0200

Owens Corning

Steve Tenry
Environmental Leader
4837 Highway 81 South
Starr, SC 29684
864-296-4075
steve.tenry@owenscorning.com

APPENDIX B: INFORMATION REPOSITORY, PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES (STARR/ANDERSON COUNTY)

Information Repositories

Iva Branch Library
203 W. Cruette Street
Iva, SC 29655
864-348-6150

Web address: www.AndersonInvolvementPlan.com

Telephone Hotline Number: Toll Free (800) 853-6621

Public Meeting Facilities (Potential Sites)

Starr Elementary School
400 Professor Brown Lane
Starr, SC 29684
864-352-6154
Valerie Neal, Principal

Iva Municipal Activity Center
305 Betsy Street
Iva, SC 29655
864-348-6193
Tim Taylor, Town Clerk

APPENDIX C: CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

Tetrachloroethene
Trichloroethene
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethene
cis-1,2-dichloroethene
trans-1,2-dichloroethene
vinyl chloride
carbon tetrachloride
chloroform
methylene chloride
benzene
ethylbenzene
toluene
xylene